

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

PEDRO AMARO,

Plaintiff,

vs.

1:20-cv-01308-MV-LF

NEW MEXICO CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT;  
CORIZON HEALTH, INC.; CENTURION  
CORRECTIONAL HEALTHCARE OF NM;  
DENTRUST NEW MEXICO P.C.; WEXFORD  
HEALTH, INC.; DR. KAPIL GREWAL;  
DR. BERNIDA IQBAL,

Defendants.

**ORDER OVERRULING PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTIONS  
AND ADOPTING MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S  
PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION**

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Plaintiff Pedro Amaro's Objection to Proposed Findings and Recommended Disposition, filed April 4, 2022. Doc. 73. This case was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Laura Fashing for a recommended disposition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(B) and (b)(3). Doc. 33. In her Proposed Findings and Recommended Disposition ("PFRD"), filed March 15, 2022, Judge Fashing recommended granting Defendant Centurion Correctional Healthcare of NM's ("Centurion") Motion for Partial Dismissal for Failure to State a Claim (Doc. 6) without prejudice, and that Mr. Amaro be allowed to amend his complaint. *See* Doc. 70. Mr. Amaro timely filed objections to the PFRD on April 4, 2022. Doc. 73. The Court will overrule Mr. Amaro's objections, adopt the PFRD, and allow Mr. Amaro 60 days to amend his complaint.

District courts may refer dispositive motions to a magistrate judge for a recommended disposition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72. 28 U.S.C.

§ 636(b)(1)(B); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)(1). “Within 14 days after being served with a copy of the [magistrate judge’s] recommended disposition, a party may serve and file specific written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations.” FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). When resolving objections to a magistrate judge’s proposal, “[t]he district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge’s disposition that has been properly objected to. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.” FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)(3); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). “[A] party’s objections to the magistrate judge’s report and recommendation must be both timely and specific to preserve an issue for de novo review by the district court or for appellate review.” *United States v. One Parcel of Real Prop.*, 73 F.3d 1057, 1060 (10th Cir. 1996). Further, “[i]ssues raised for the first time in objections to the magistrate judge’s recommendation are deemed waived.” *Marshall v. Chater*, 75 F.3d 1421, 1426 (10th Cir. 1996); *see also United States v. Garfinkle*, 261 F.3d 1030, 1031 (10th Cir. 2001) (“In this circuit, theories raised for the first time in objections to the magistrate judge’s report are deemed waived.”).

The Court has considered the motion to dismiss and the briefs, the Magistrate Judge’s PFRD, and Mr. Amaro’s objections in light of the foregoing standards, and has conducted a de novo review. Based on the Court’s review, the Court finds that Mr. Amaro’s objections to the PFRD are without merit.

Mr. Amaro objects to the Magistrate Judge’s finding that his complaint “fails to allege facts that show Centurion promulgated or even knew about the extraction-only policy, or otherwise was deliberately indifferent to his dental needs.” Doc. 73 (quoting Doc. 70 at 16). His objections, however, are without merit and are overruled.

First, Mr. Amaro asserts that the allegations in his complaint “put Defendant Centurion on clear notice of why the for-profit prison healthcare vendor is being sued” and contends that his complaint complies with pleading standards. Doc. 73 at 2. Mr. Amaro argues that his complaint put Centurion on notice. *Id.* While Mr. Amaro is correct that the pleading standard under Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, when a defendant moves to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), plaintiff’s complaint must contain sufficient facts to state a claim for relief. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). In other words, a plaintiff must allege sufficient facts to establish that he or she is entitled to relief for the specific claims brought against the defendant.

In this case, Mr. Amaro brought a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for a violation of his Eighth Amendment right to adequate dental care. Doc. 70 at 5. The Magistrate Judge explained the elements of an Eighth Amendment claim and that Mr. Amaro’s complaint failed to satisfy the subjective element because he did not name a specific person at Centurion who knew of and disregarded his health and safety. Doc. 70 at 7–11. The Magistrate Judge further explained that Mr. Amaro failed to allege a municipal liability claim<sup>1</sup> against Centurion because the complaint did not contain allegations “that Centurion formed, distributed, or required the dental staff to adhere to an ‘extraction-only’ policy. It is unclear, therefore, whether the policy was formulated by Centurion or by Dentrust.” *Id.* at 14. I agree with the Magistrate Judge’s reasoning and

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Amaro explains that his *Monell* claim “rests in the theory that injury occurred because of the practice of an unconstitutional policy [ ] and was not intended to assert any degree of liability against any ‘municipality.’” Doc. 73 at 4. As the Magistrate Judge explained, the holding of *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of City of New York*, 429 U.S. 1071 (1977), extends to private defendants when those private entities are sued under § 1983. Doc. 70 at 12. In other words, when a private defendant is “acting under color of law,” the principles of *Monell* apply to that defendant. Consequently, a private corporation, like Centurion, may be sued for “municipal” liability where its policies allegedly caused a constitutional violation.

analysis. The Magistrate Judge’s recommendation for dismissal is not inconsistent with the standards under Federal Rules—as argued by Mr. Amaro—because his complaint did not allege facts that satisfied the elements of his claims under the Eighth Amendment.

Next, Mr. Amaro attempts to bolster the allegations contained in his complaint with facts not alleged in his complaint. *Compare* Doc. 73 at 2 (discussing Centurion’s “Health Services Administrators”) *with* Doc. 1. The Court will not consider factual allegations that are not contained within the four corners of the complaint. *See Archuleta v. Wagner*, 523 F.3d 1278, 1281 (10th Cir. 2008); *Hiatt v. Brigham Young Univ.*, 512 F. Supp. 3d 1180, 1184 (D. Utah 2021) (unpublished). The additional facts asserted by Mr. Amaro in his objections do not revise what was alleged in his original complaint.

Third, Mr. Amaro contends that dismissal is premature, and that he should be allowed to develop facts through the discovery process. Doc. 73 at 3–4. Discovery may only begin if a plaintiff states a claim against the defendant. To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “[t]he complaint must plead sufficient facts . . . to provide ‘plausible grounds that discovery will reveal evidence to support the plaintiff’s allegations.’” *Shero v. City of Grove, Okl.*, 510 F.3d 1196, 1200 (10th Cir. 2007) (*citing Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). The complaint must first survive the Rule 12(b)(6) motion. In this case, Mr. Amaro’s complaint does not survive a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6). Accordingly, he is not entitled to discovery.

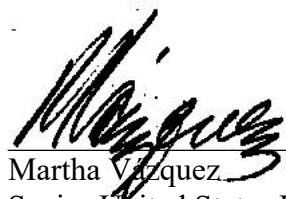
Finally, Mr. Amaro does not object to the Court allowing him an opportunity to file an amended complaint. Doc. 73 at 4. The Court will grant Mr. Amaro leave to file an amended complaint.

Having found that Mr. Amaro’s objections are without merit, the Court overrules Mr. Amaro’s objections and adopts the Magistrate Judge’s proposed findings and recommended

disposition.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

1. Defendant Centurion Correctional HealthCare of New Mexico's Motion for Partial Dismissal for Failure to State a Claim, filed on April 6, 2021 (Doc. 6), is GRANTED without prejudice; and
2. Mr. Amaro is granted 60 days from the entry of this order to file an amended complaint.

  
Martha Vazquez  
Senior United States District Judge